The Pyongyang Times

No. 33 (457) SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A LOYAL GIFT OF OUR WORKING CLASS PRESENTED TO THE FATHERLY LEADER ON THE OCCASION OF 20TH ANNIV. OF VICTORIOUS FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

Grand Inauguration of Kumsong Tractor Plant Held in Presence of the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The new Kumsong Tractor Plant built in Kiyang declared its commissioning to the whole world in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the eve of the significant 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War in which our people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defended with credit the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant is another great monumental creation of our times which will display its great might as one of the biggest tractor plants in the world. All of its processes, from steel casting to forging, carriage of materials, processing and assembling, are highly automated and modernized with thousands of automated and semi-automated machine tools and a large number of automatic and conveyor lines.

The workers of Kiyang and machine-makers in all parts of the country built in a matter of one year and a half this modern giant, whose production capacity is ten times as big as the former factory, with our own technique, our own designs, our own materials and our own equipment, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus once again demonstrating to the whole world the great potential of the *Juche*-based industry of our country.

The workers of Kiyang and the machine-makers in all parts of the country completed its construction as a gift of loyalty to the leader on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The building of the plant has a great bearing on the accomplishment of the historical task of carrying out comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and freeing our peasants from toilsome labor as indicated by the leader in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

A grand inauguration of the Kumsong Tractor Plant was held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 26.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and affectionate father of our machine-makers, was hung with deep respect on the facade of the eight-storied office building of the plant.

Hearing the happy news that the leader was coming there to attend the inauguration of the plant, the workers of Kiyang and other workers, scientists, technicians, designers, People's Army soldiers and housewives who had helped in the project thronged to the site of the commissioning ceremony from early morning.

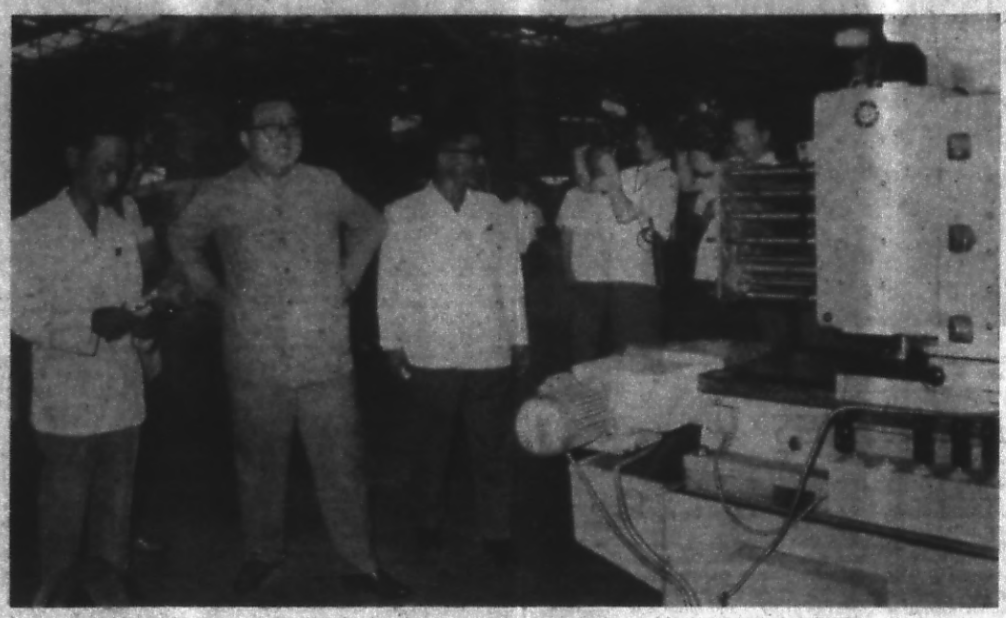
At 8 in the morning **the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived at the plant.**

When the leader alighted from the car, his face beaming with a smile, excitement and joy reigned the site of the commissioning ceremony, which turned into a sea of flowers.

Women innovators in labour rushed forward and presented the fatherly leader with bouquets of fragrant flowers carrying ardent loyalty, amid the rousing cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The proud history of tractor production in our country which began when our heroic working class turned out the first tractor in 35 days in 1958 through their indefatigable efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership and warm care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In October that year, the leader visited there for the fifth time after the war and gave the workers the honourable task to manufacture the first tractor. Later the leader personally examined the first tractor produced by them and named it "Chollima". Showing them ways for its mass production, he gave them the first militant task in 1962 to build large-size caterpillar tractors.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspects the newly-built Kumsong Tractor Plant

On November 21, 1971 the leader visited the plant for the 19th time and unrolled a grand blueprint on building the tractor plant into a model for the machine factories, an example of automation and a factory of self-reliance and chose its construction site.

The workers of Kiyang and machine-makers throughout the country are today making a loyal report to the fatherly leader that they have built the tractor plant, one of the biggest in the world, through their indomitable endeavours, upholding the teachings of the leader.

Attending the commissioning ceremony were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Gun Mo, Li Jong Ok, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Ryu Jang Sik, Nam Il, Hong Won Gil and Ho Dam; and Directors of Departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ministers of the Administration Council; leading personages of central and local Party and government bodies, economic organs, high-ranking officers of the People's Army, and leading personnel of working people's organizations, and those in the scientific and press domains.

The leader entered the new large-size material processing and assembling shop.

Several thousand automated machine-tools designed and manufactured by the workers and technicians of more than 100 machine plants throughout the country including Huichon, Kusong, Ryongsong, Rakwon, Mangyongdae and Kiyang are "a sea of machines" or "an exhibition of machines".

Conducted by director of the plant Han Gyu Pal, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went first to the second shop processing the accessories of tractor "Pungnyon" and saw the highly modernized automatic line of gearbox frames.

The leader expressed satisfaction at the equipment well designed and manufactured, watching the up-to-date cutting machines automatically processing complex accessories with rhythmic operation.

Going round the third and fourth shops of "Pungnyon", the engine shop, gearbox shop, car frame shops of "Chollima" and various other workshops, the leader expressed satisfaction over the automation of production carried out through the introduction of many new-type efficient automatic lines and the formation of a single conveyor line through the comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation of all the production processes from feeding materials to the rolling off of the goods, which led to the creation of mass processing capacity of tractors, and over the introduction of a modern carriage system into the production processes to suit the demand of the Taean work system.

The leader then looked around the steel casting shop where all processes — smelting, moulding, cleaning and adjustment—form a single conveyor line through the comprehensive mechanization.

After making a round of electric furnaces where molten iron is flowing out he highly praised the workers who have eliminated harmful labour. Then he stepped into the forging shop and saw the 2,000-ton press and other highly-efficient machines in operation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sat down together with leading functionaries of the plant, designers and manufacturers of the machines and equipment of the plant and its construction workers and praised the great successes made by our heroic working class in the endeavours for the fulfilment of the technical revolution in the countryside and gave highly important teachings which would be a guiding compass in the endeavours for the fulfilment of the tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

Saying that the building of the automated, modern, new tractor plant with a production capacity 10 times as big as the former plant in a little more than one and a half year with our design, our technique and our wisdom, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Party was of great significance in the fulfilment of the tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of our Party, the leader highly praised the great labour feats of the entire employees of the plant, workers, technicians and office employees who had participated in the construction of the plant, and expressed thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic.

Saying that this automated, modern, large-scale new tractor plant, a present of our working class to the Party, was declaring its commissioning to the world on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War, the respected and beloved leader told those present that it had been decided to set July 27, the day of victory in the war, as the day of the assistance of the working class in the rural technical revolution.

The leader earnestly taught that a more energetic drive should be waged to fulfil the tasks set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" so that the mechanization of agriculture could be completed in a short period.

Saying that it is important to raise the quality of the products in order to consolidate and develop the already achieved successes, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that energetic efforts for improving the quality of products in all production processes from the processing of materials to assembling should be made to turn out in larger numbers high-quality tractors suited to the peculiarities of the agriculture of our country, where rice growing holds the greater proportion. And he taught concrete ways for its realization.

The fatherly leader showed meticulous care with deep concern for the life of the people in Kiyang and Kangson area down to details and indicated concrete ways for further raising the living standard of the people in this area and showed great solicitude for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the innovators who had accomplished labour feats in building the Kumsong Tractor Plant.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Permanent Representative of Kingdom of Nepal to United Nations

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 23 Upadhyay Shailendra Kumar, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations, who was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Governor of Saitama Prefecture, Japan, and His Wife

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 24 Yawara Hata, Governor of Saitama Prefecture, Japan, and his wife who were on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present on the occasion.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the leader gave a luncheon in honour of the Japanese guests.

The Government and People of Uganda Support All Efforts of the Korean People for National Reunification

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Personal Letter from President of Uganda

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a personal letter dated May 9 from Idi Amin, President of Uganda, supporting the fair and realistic proposal of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his letter President Idi Amin expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his full support and encouragement to the just struggle of the government and people of Uganda who are smashing all the plots of the imperialists and advancing along the road of independence and self-support to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

I extend to you, your government and the revolutionary people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, fraternal greetings on behalf of the people of Uganda and in my own, the letter said, and went on:

I wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for the moral support you have given to us in our struggle to achieve economic independence.

This timely support is of great encouragement to us as we have had to fight against overwhelming imperialist propaganda directed against our country, especially from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

I have time and again stressed that Uganda is an independent sovereign republic and as such is free to choose her friends irrespective of what the imperialists may think and say.

In this position and in line with our policy of independence, we would like to strengthen even further the bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two countries.

This would further contribute to the Afro-Asian solidarity.

Uganda condemns United States' military involvement in Korea, Indochina, Middle East and other parts of the world.

If the Americans had not interfered in south Korea, there would not have been any problems there between north and south Korea. Similarly, if they had not interfered in South Viet Nam, there would not have been war in Indochina.

Uganda condemns these imperialist tactics of divide and rule, and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The government and entire people of Uganda support all efforts of your people to unite north and south Korea because we want peace in Asia as well as in Africa and indeed in the whole world so that mankind can progress.

We appreciated the support the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have given to the people of Africa, Asia and the Arab world in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Wishing all the Korean people success in their desire to reunite their country, I extend to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest esteem and regard, the letter stressed.

In conclusion the President of Uganda said that he accepted with pleasure the invitation to him to visit Korea.

Diplomatic Relations Established between DPRK and Iceland

A joint communique was made public on July 27 in Moscow on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iceland.

The joint communique said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Iceland agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries with a view to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Kwon Hui Gyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iceland, by O. Gudjohnson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the Soviet Union.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Stays in Our Country

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae visited on July 23 the guest house where were staying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk who came to our country for a rest.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and his wife.

Also on hand were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; wife of Kop Roun, member of the High Council of the Throne; Thioun Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Ang Kim Khoan, Royal Cambodian Ambassador to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, saw on the evening of July 23 the Korean documentary film "Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Ndrodom Sihanouk Visits Our Country After Winding up His Trip to the Liberated Zone of Cambodia" and Korean newsreels.

The documentary impressively represented the whole course of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's state visit to our country in April this year.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage visited the Korean Art Gallery on the morning of July 25. He met the Cambodian students studying in our country and had a kind talk with them the same day.

That evening some members of the entourage saw the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" at the Pyongyang Art Theatre.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage left Pyongyang by special train on the afternoon of July 26 for Wonsan, a seaside resort.

They came there to take a rest.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae saw off the guests at the Pyongyang Railway Station.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, accompanied the guests.

They were warmly met at the Wonsan Railway Station by Hong Si Hak, Chief Secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chi Gun Su, Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative Committee; and other leading functionaries of the local Party and government organs and working people's organizations, generals of the People's Army and working people in the city.

A function was held at the Wonsan Railway Station in welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial Administrative Committee arranged a banquet at the Kumgang Hall on the evening of July 27 in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk visiting Kangwon Province.

The banquet was addressed first by Chi Gun Su, Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative Committee, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with feelings of fraternal friendship.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received on July 26 Fernando Murillo Viana, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chilean Embassy in Pyongyang, and his wife.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had a friendly conversation with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the national holiday of the Polish people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a telegram to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to the latter's message of greetings which expressed active support to the five-point programme for national reunification set forth in his June 23 speech.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's 80th birthday; and a message from Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of warm greetings to **the 7th Congress of the Malagasy Independence Congress Party.**

GREAT MONUMENTAL CREATION DEMONSTRATING THE MIGHT OF OUR JUCHE INDUSTRY

A Modern Tractor Plant Built in One Year and a Half.
Its Production Capacity Is 10 Times as Big as That of Former Factory

Engine housings of "Pungnyon" tractor are manufactured through automation lines Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

A SEA OF MACHINES

The giant Kumsong Tractor Plant which has recently made its appearance in Kiyang is a model of automated, modern factory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...the tractor- and truck-producing centres must be expanded and reinforced and a fresh innovation be effected in their production."

This tractor plant, which has been completed in a little over a year in accordance with the leader's teaching, is furnished with up-to-date machines and equipment, the fruits of the creative wisdom and talent of our working class.

The processing-assembling shop with a building site of tens of thousands of square metres presents "a sea of machines." It has thousands of cutters plus 16 automation lines, 57 processing lines and 16 assembly lines.

The shop is divided into four sections—"Chollima" tractor section, "Pungnyon" tractor section, assembling section and section for other work.

In this shop all processes, from introduction of materials to final stage of manufacture, are streamlined.

The materials-carrying case enters the processing-assembling shop from the warehouse (dubbed a three-dimensional storehouse) by a trolley-conveyor at a signal and reaches a designated spot where the materials are geared to the processing stage by an automatic lifting apparatus to be automatically cut on a steel-ball roller conveyor system or a trolley conveyor system.

The assemblies formed on automation lines, big and small, are transported on to the general assembly line that runs through the assembling section of the spacious shop. Then these assemblies are fitted together in such a way as the engine body and gear-box are put while the wheels which rolled down from arc-shaped bridges are added. The finished tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" roll out of the assembly line, after being supplied with fuel and water.

What attracts one's attention is the trolley-conveyor stretching in good order. It not only supersedes the hauling of materials and half-finished products, a job previously done by trucks or battery cars, but also plays the role of "a storehouse in the air," rendering it possible to utilize the production space in three dimensions.

For the complicated processes of mass production highly automated and semi-automated, wire or wireless communication apparatuses are installed so that production can be directed as required by the Taean work system. All the major assembly lines have measuring instruments which are always helpful to the central command post in getting informations about the production.

The steel casting shop covers an area of nearly 18,000 square metres. All the operations here—moulding, smelting, casting and sanding—are comprehensively mechanized or automated. So the workers of the shop have completely been relieved from heat-affected and harmful labour. Their working condition is very good.

The newly-built plant has excellent facilities for the labour and health of the workers. The heating, ventilation and lighting systems and the living quarters of the workers are fine.

The plant whose all processes are automated or semi-automated will put out some ten times as many tractors as in the past.

The machines and equipment of this modern plant were designed and manufactured by our workers of more than 100 machine factories in all parts of the country including Huichon, Ryongsong, Rakwon, Kusong, Mangyongdae and Kiyang.

The large-scale modernly-equipped Kumsong Tractor Plant is a monumental creation of our time and demonstration of the might of our *Juche* industry, and it will make a great contribution to the rural technical revolution.

Kim Su Yon

Self-Reliance Bears Good Fruit

The Kumsong Tractor Plant in Kiyang, built by our people's creative efforts under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is another splendid fruit of his great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

First Tractor Manufactured

Nineteen years ago, in Kiyang there was a small factory as good as a smithy, which turned out hoes, sickles and horseshoes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited there in September 1954, the year following the ceasefire, and gave an instruction to expand it quickly into a farm-machine factory which would contribute to our agricultural development.

The people in Kiyang readily responded to his earnest instruction. Thanks to their strenuous efforts the factory producing hand-driven farm implements was turned into an animal-driven implements factory in a brief span of time. Then it was developed into a farm-machine factory.

It was a great success in the light of what they had done in the past. But this was only an initial success compared with the work to be done in the future.

The completion of agricultural cooperativization in 1958 put before them new tasks.

Our countryside urgently needed many modern farm machines as tractors not only for bringing the superiority of cooperatives into full play but also for extricating our peasants, who were freed from all kinds of exploitation and oppression, from the back-breaking labour.

Large numbers of tractors were also needed in order to effect overall rural mechanization. In solving this problem we could not allow ourselves to import them all. Even if we could do so, we could not expect foreigners to manufacture in our stead the tractors suited to our topographical features. So, we had no other alternative but to make them with our own efforts, though difficult.

It was in those days that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came again to the factory on October 10, 1958. He said to the workers that he visited them to discuss the matter of manufacturing tractors. He pointed to the fact that since mechanization of agriculture demanded large numbers of latest-type farm machines, we could not meet this need by only depending on others. So, he continued, we must boldly try to manufacture tractors with our own efforts by displaying the revolutionary spirit.

He then said:

"The Party trusts you comrades. I firmly believe that you would successfully carry out the task assigned by the Party."

The workers of Kiyang buckled down to the tasks of making tractors to live up to his deep trust. But there was not a sheet of blueprint available. So, they took a tractor to pieces, drew designs for more than 2,000 parts, copying them and made them by themselves.

It was not, needless to say, the process where workers made a foreign-patterned tractor simply, but the process where they manufactured tractors suited to our topographical features and adaptable to our complex farm work.

The tractors had to be designed in the way that they could be used on sloping land and for all work such as ploughing, harrowing, hauling, harvesting and water pumping and used as bulldozer and excavator. In making them we had to rely on home-produced raw and other materials. Besides, the tractors should be easy for Koreans to handle.

Manufacturing all-purpose tractor simple in structure was by no means an easy job.

The workers of Kiyang surmounted all difficulties by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indomitable fighting spirit.

After the hard-fought struggle which lasted more than 30 days they succeeded in manufacturing the first tractor.

This was a splendid fruit of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The leader named it in person "Chollima".

Continuing Their Leap

Now the factory set to work for mass-production.

While building various technical equipment needed for mass-production through a mass movement for new device and invention, workers stepped up production. In this way more than 18,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units) were produced in five years following the production of a trial product.

In 1963 75-h.p. caterpillar tractors "Pungnyon" were manufactured.

Output of tractors rapidly increased year by year. This was of much help towards the promotion of our rural technical revolution.

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the leader presented a unique policy of carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution. Afterwards, he advanced a programmatic task of rapidly increasing tractor production for faster progress in the rural technical revolution and for successful fulfilment of the tasks set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...we should attain the annual production level of 30,000 tractors and 15,000-30,000 trucks in a year or two."

The leader worked out a far-reaching plan to build a large modernly-equipped base for tractor production in Kiyang. Busy as he was he found time to designate site for a new plant and personally provided its builders with all conditions for successful completion of the project. Later on, he came to the construction site on several occasions and gave the workers detailed guidance with regard to the scale of construction and the ways of building many latest-type machines and equipment.

He instructed them to build a modern, highly automated plant on our own designs and with our own technique and home-made materials.

Upholding his instruction, the builders gave full scope to the revolutionary stamina and creative enthusiasm and sharply raised the level of industrialization in construction. This helped speed up the construction and fully secure the durability of the building.

The designers and militant machine builders also launched out into a campaign to manufacture machines and equipment, taking pride in the fact that they were executing the great plan of the leader with wholehearted devotion.

Many large machine factories in different parts of the country joined in this campaign. They undertook the task of making different units of machines for the Kumsong Tractor Plant, with designs worked out by themselves.

Miracles were achieved by designers of the Huichon and the Kusong Machine-tool Plant, the two big centres of our machine-tool production. They completed design plans in only three months for automation lines for processing transmission housing and shaft. This they could do by standardizing designs. It was a huge task which would have taken them a few years to fulfil.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant, a large machine production centre, manufactured more than 30 units of large machines including a 2,000-ton forging press in a matter of three months. The Rakwon Machine Plant turned out in a short time electric furnaces, various-type cranes and 200 other units of machines. The workers of the August 8 Factory produced more than 120 train-loads of molded installations with designs drawn at their factory. Electrical machinery plants, precision machine factories and automation gauges factories manufactured all the other machines and equipment to help build the Kumsong Tractor Plant.

Our workers and technicians immensely loyal to the leader completed the project in one year and a half on their own designs and with their own technique. A large modern automated plant, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, has the capacity ten times as big as that of the former factory.

The building of a modernly-equipped tractor plant is an epitome showing the development of our *Juche*-based industry.

Pak Ju Sol

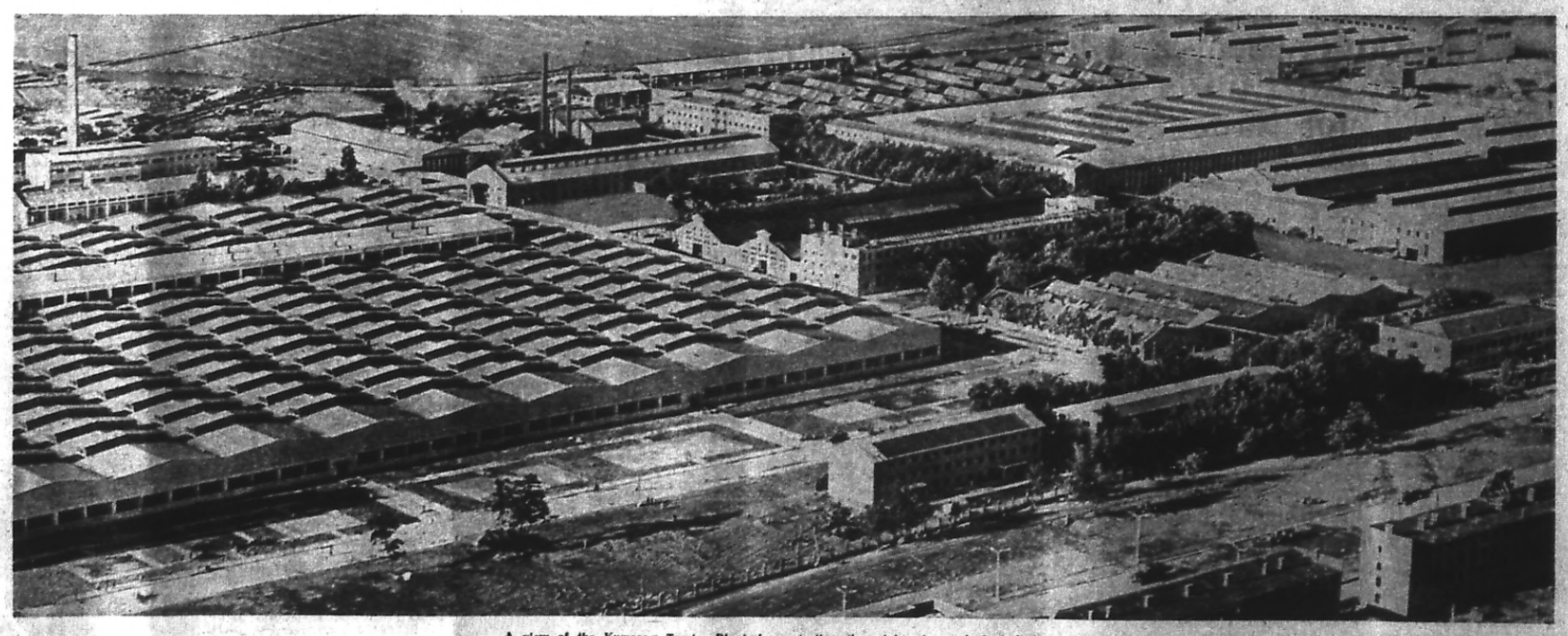
"Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors produced at the plant

"Day for Assisting the Rural Technical Revolution" Instituted

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK adopted a decree on instituting the "day for assisting the rural technical revolution" on July 26, 1973.

The decree points out:

On the occasion of the commissioning of the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a modern mammoth factory, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK decides on setting July 27 as the "day for assisting the rural technical revolution". The aim is to transmit to our posterity the brilliant achievements gained by our working class in their heroic struggle to push forward the rural technical revolution, to produce more modern farm machines including tractors for the countryside so as to step up the rural technical revolution, emancipate our peasants from arduous labour forever and bring about a great upswing in agricultural production.



A view of the Kumsong Tractor Plant demonstrating the might of our *Juche* industry

Invincible Are Heroic Korean People and People's Army Advancing under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Central Report Meeting Held in Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Fatherland Liberation War

A grand central report meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on July 26.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist of genius.

The meeting was attended by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, servicemen of the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces, disabled soldiers, Red Worker-Peasant Guardsmen, families of patriotic martyrs and dependants of People's Army personnel and many working people in the city.

Their faces registered infinite reverence for the leader who led to a shining victory the righteous struggle of our people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and gave them the great pride and self-confidence of the first victory over U.S. imperialism.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, O Jin U, So Chol, Han Ik Su, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Gun Mo, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, Ryu Jang Sik, Nam Il, Hong Won Gil and Ho Dam; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; General O Baek Ryong, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ministers of the Administration Council; generals of the People's Army and People's Security Forces; and other leading personages of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations.

Invited to the meeting were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The meeting began with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Colonel General Han Ik Su, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

On July 27, 1953, twenty years ago, the U.S. imperialists sustained an irretrievable, shameful defeat for the first time in history in the three-year Korean war and bent their knees before the Korean people.

This is a shining victory of the preeminent military idea, brilliant strategy and tactics and *Juche*-based war method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces and a victory of the revolutionary army over the imperialist armed forces of aggression.

Recalling that the three-year war forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists was the severest trial for our people, the reporter said:

In those rigorous days the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung powerfully roused the whole Party and the entire people and People's Army to the sacred struggle for annihilating the enemy under the slogan "Every Effort for Victory in the War!"

Pointing out that in hearty response to the militant call of the leader our people turned out as one in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and fought courageously against the enemy, he spoke of the heroic struggle waged by our people and People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The platform of the central report meeting held in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War

Mass heroism displayed and brilliant combat feats performed by our People's Army and people during the great Fatherland Liberation War are shining in the glorious revolutionary history of the Korean people and will be handed down for ever to the generations to come, he remarked.

Noting that the just struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion enlisted the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and hundreds of millions of peace-loving people of the world, the reporter stated:

During the arduous war the fraternal Chinese people formed volunteers made up of their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front and assisted our people with blood under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries sincerely supported and assisted our people under the banner of lofty proletarian internationalism.

The reporter deeply thanked the Parties, governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries which rendered sincere assistance, both material and moral, to our people in the just struggle against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists.

He also expressed profound thanks to all the peace-loving people of the world for their positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great victory of the military thought of self-defence founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the great revolutionary leader, a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the leader and his military art of genius, the reporter stressed, and went on:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The line of self-defence in national defence is the essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. Since there still remain imperialist aggressors, the state that has not its own defence power to protect its sovereignty against the internal and external enemies is, in fact, not a fully independent and sovereign state."

The military thought of self-defence founded by the leader is an original idea reflecting most correctly the requirement of the development of the revolution in our time and the revolutionary war; it is a great idea making it possible to repulse imperialist aggression, defend the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation by one's own efforts and reliably guarantee the building of socialism and communism militarily.

It was thanks to the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the invincible revolutionary base that our people and People's Army could beat back in time the surprise armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and firmly guarantee the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, he noted, and continued:

The monolithic unity and cohesion of the whole Party, people and army rallied with one thought and one purpose around the leader—this was the decisive factor that made our people valiantly overcome the rigorous trials and win a historic victory in the war.

The leader, with his wisdom of genius and scientific foresight, deeply penetrated into the prevailing situation and the balance of forces between us and the enemy and the attempt and weakness of the enemy and put forward preeminent strategical and tactical lines in each period and at every stage of the war and wisely led us to implement them, personally standing in the van.

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people decisively shattered the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke another world war, made a great contribution to defending the security of the socialist countries and world peace and exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialists, starting them on the downgrade, the reporter stressed, and continued:

U.S. imperialism has been badly battered and mauled in all parts of the world and has been going downhill since it sustained a miserable defeat in the Korean war for the first time in history.

However, U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of aggression and war and is making all desperate efforts to wriggle itself out of this predicament.

Twenty years have passed since the ceasefire in our country. But the danger of war remains still today.

Noting that in recent years the U.S. imperialists have been working hard to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely at any cost as the main stronghold to bolster up their colonial ruling system which is going totally bankrupt and disintegrating in Asia, he continued:

Employing the double-dealing tactics under the notorious "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists are persisting in the vicious machinations to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of our country and create two Koreas by instigating the south Korean bellicose elements even after the dialogue started between the north and the south of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists inveigled even the forces of Japanese militarism in the plots to create two Koreas to back up with "strength" the south Korean authorities seeking north-south confrontation and are craftily machinating even in the international arena to create two Koreas.

The Japanese militarists who have already dipped their talons of reaggression deep into south Korea by actively availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression are further intensifying their economic infiltration into south Korea under the name of "aid," "joint development" and "economic cooperation" and are trying by every possible means to reduce south Korea again to their colony by intensifying political and military infiltration in step with economic infiltration.

The south Korean authorities, while employing the double-dealing tactics in line with such machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, are violating the points of agreement mentioned in the north-south joint statement and laying obstacles and difficulties in the way of reunification and obdurately scheming to freeze the division.

The person in high authority in south Korea declared in the so-called "special statement" the creation of two Koreas and the perpetuation of division as his "policy," thus overruling the north-south joint statement and leading the dialogue to the danger of rupture, the reporter noted, and said: this fully revealed before the whole world their treacherous opposition to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At this grave juncture when our nation is at the crossroads—whether Korea should be split into two due to the U.S. imperialists' machinations or should be reunified as one Korea by frustrating the intrigues of the enemy, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, made a historic speech on June 23 to tide over the difficulties and accelerate the peaceful reunification.

The reporter went on:

In his speech, the leader advanced the new five-point programme of national reunification whose content is the removal of the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, relaxation of tensions between them, realization of manysided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convocation of a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institution of a north-south Confederation under a single national title—the Confederal Republic of Koryo—and the entry into the United Nations under a single national title—the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The new five-point programme of national reunification clarified by the leader is a great programme of the nation indicating the only correct way to decisively smash and thwart the undisguised plots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their followers of south Korea for creation of two Koreas, restore the bonds of a single nation and promote the cause of reunification by mobilizing all the patriotic forces of north and south Korea on a nation-wide scale.

The five-point national reunification programme put forward by the leader has enjoyed the full support of the governments and peoples of many countries of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people and compatriots overseas, and evoked widespread repercussions in foreign countries, he added.

Saying that the Parties, governments and peoples of China and the Soviet Union that had always extended invariable support to our stand on the question of Korea's reunification fully supported the new five-point programme of national reunification this time, too, he continued:

The socialist countries, all the peace-loving countries of the five continents and many international democratic organizations are sending messages almost every day and issuing statements in succession in support of the national reunification programme advanced by the leader.

He expressed deep thanks to the peoples of the socialist countries including China and the Soviet Union and the world peace-loving people for their positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the only way to ensure peace in Korea, prevent division and achieve reunification is to realize the five-point programme of national reunification propounded by the leader, the reporter emphasized:

The south Korean authorities should withdraw at once the "statement" which advocates division going against the trend of the times, and accept without delay our new and fair five-point programme of national reunification and honestly approach the dialogue for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter went on:

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality and stop running riot.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the criminal acts of hampering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, immediately withdraw their aggression troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets from south Korea, have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved at once and must not interfere any longer in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Japanese militarists must also look squarely at the reality, give up their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stop their plot to create two Koreas and reinvade south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities must be clearly aware that if they, persistently plotting to create two Koreas, start a new war in Korea in disregard of the repeated warnings of our people and the world peace-loving people, they will suffer a miserable defeat several fold heavier than that they sustained 20 years ago and meet their final doom.

The reporter continued:

Our people and People's Army are watching the enemies' move with a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and will not remain an onlooker to their aggressive manoeuvres.

As we have already clarified our stand more than once, we will struggle to the end against the criminal manoeuvrings of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to keep our country divided for ever and will always return a revolutionary war for an aggressive war against our people. The Korean people do not like to make empty talk and will never allow anyone to provoke us.

In the future, too, our people, he stated, will fight resolutely against the aggressive and treacherous plots of the enemy to keep our country divided in two parts indefinitely and will make every possible effort for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting closed with the playing of the song "Long life and Good Health to the Leader."

Women's Meeting Held to Expose and Denounce U.S. Imperialist Atrocities

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War, a women's meeting was held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on July 21 to expose and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the avowed enemy, for their nefarious, criminal outrages committed in our country during the war.

Put up in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and great revolutionary leader.

Present at the meeting was Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Also present were Kim Duk Ran, Secretary-General of the CC of the KDWU, and a large number of Women's Union cadres and members.

Many Women's Union members made speeches under the titles, "The U.S. imperialists are the criminal who unleashed the aggressive war in our country and employed a most brutal war method." "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of our people whose aggression against our country started more than 100 years ago" and others.

The speeches were frequently punctuated with the resounding shouts: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, quit south Korea at once!" and "Let us resolutely smash the 'two-Ko-

(Continued on Page 4)

Warm Welcome to Mansudae Art Troupe Sent by President KIM IL SUNG

Our Mansudae Art Troupe Arrives in Tokyo

Our Mansudae Art Troupe led by Yun Gi Bok, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, arrived in Tokyo on the afternoon of July 30.

That day the whole neighbourhood of Ueno railway station was festively decorated.

Put up in place of honour at the square in front of the Tokyo House of Culture was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, decorated underneath with fragrant flowers. On both sides were seen slogans, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland!"

Seen in and out of the station were many placards reading "Long live the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "We warmly welcome the Mansudae Art Troupe sent by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "We welcome the first visit to Japan of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea!"

As the train carrying the members of the Mansudae Art Troupe slowly came into the platform, thousands of welcomers, enthusiastically waving the flags of the DPRK and bunches of flowers, shouted at the top of their voices, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" and an atmosphere of deep emotion and excitement reigned all over the station. Amid the rising cheers of *manse*, our artists got off the train. The platform was in a sea of flowers.

They were welcomed by many Japanese prominent figures of all social strata and cadres of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) including Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon. Our artists were led to the place where the welcome meeting was to be held, amid the cheers of *manse*.

The welcome meeting was held under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association and **Asahi Shimbun**. As soon as Udai Fujishima, Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association, declared the meeting open, fireworks were set off and more than three thousand balloons went up.

Music critic Kinji Yamane, representative director of the JKCEA was the first to speak at the meeting. Warmly welcoming the Mansudae Art Troupe's visit to Japan, he said:

The Japanese people are very happy to have a chance to see, through the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe, the socialist national art of Korea which is blossoming under the banner of the *Juche*-oriented idea of literature and art created by the highly respected great leader President Kim Il Sung, and has received enthusiastic recognition from the world people.

The Mansudae Art Troupe will give more than 40 performances in different parts of Japan. This will bring about a deeper understanding of Korea for the Japanese people and greatly contribute to facilitating the cultural interchange between the peoples of the two countries and strengthening friendship and solidarity between them, he noted.

At the meeting Yutaka Tsuji, cultural projector of **Asahi Shimbun**, made a speech of welcome.

Pointing out that the broad sections of the people and personages of different circles in Japan are sincerely desirous of friendship with Korea and are giving hearty welcome to the Mansudae Art Troupe on a visit to Japan, he said that the 30th of July, 1973 when the Mansudae Art Troupe set foot on Japan, will long be remembered by the people as the day that will write a new page in the annals of Japan-Korea relations.

In his speech Toshimichi Funabashi, Assistant Governor of Tokyo, expressed his firm conviction that Koreans' splendid art performance will build a bridge of welding the peoples of Japan and Korea into one mind.

Producer Koreya Senda delivered a speech on behalf of men of culture in Japan. He stressed:

The Korean nation is a nation endowed with distinguished artistic talents. They have been brought into full play under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. And the Korean artists have untiringly striven to improve their artistic skill. Their tireless efforts have earned for the Mansudae Art Troupe the universal recognition of people.

Then, Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, spoke.

In his speech overflowing with compatriotic feelings, he first warmly welcomed the artists sent by the paternal leader.

Then he said:

Thanks to the utmost care of the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung we are having such a stirring get-together with the artists from the motherland in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. This gives the greatest pleasure to us 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan.

He pointed out in an excited tone:

Functionaries of Chongryon and Koreans in Japan who are receiving the artists from the homeland with the warm feelings of kinship are all filled with unbounded respect and gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the affectionate father of the entire Koreans in Japan, who has provided an opportunity for them to have such an emotion-charged rally today.

Yun Gi Bok, head of the troupe, made a speech.

After the meeting, our artists headed for the Press Hall of Koreans in Japan.

Large numbers of Koreans in Tokyo lining the 4 km-long route from Ueno railway station to the Press Hall warmly welcomed the artists from the homeland with brotherly love. They were carrying the placards inscribed with slogans, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" "Warm welcome to the Mansudae Art Troupe sent by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Our artists dropped in at the Press Hall to take a rest and were invited to the dinner party sincerely prepared by Koreans there.

That morning our Mansudae Art Troupe which arrived at the Niigata port on board "Mangyongbong" received warm welcome from thousands of Niigata citizens and Koreans from different parts of Japan.

A grand welcome meeting was held at the wharf under the auspices of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association and **Asahi Shimbun**, the sponsor organizations.

At the meeting, Takeo Takagi, Managing Director of the JKCEA, Yutaka Tsuji, cultural projector of **Asahi Shimbun**, and public figures in Niigata made speeches.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon and Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Mansudae Art Troupe on Visit to Japan, delivered a welcome speech.

Yun Gi Bok, head of the troupe, also took the floor.

Prior to the meeting, Yun Gi Bok had a brief interview with Japanese reporters at the Niigata port.

The Mansudae Art Troupe upon its arrival at the Japanese port of Niigata

Meeting of CC, DFRF Supports Five-Point Programme of National Reunification and Discusses Convocation of Great National Congress

The 59th Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held in Pyongyang on July 24 to support the new five-point programme of national reunification expounded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic June 23 speech and to discuss the question of realizing the convocation of a Great National Congress at an early date.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by the members of the CC of the DFRF. Also present at the meeting as observers were leading personages of political parties, public organizations, government bodies and educational, cultural, art and press organs, model soldiers of the Korean People's Army and production innovators of factories and enterprises.

In the platform party were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul and So Chol, Presidium Members of the CC of the DFRF and leading personages of friendly parties and public organizations.

At the meeting Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the DFRF gave an opening address. Then Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and Member of the Presidium of the CC of the DFRF, made a report.

Expressing full support to the five-point programme clarified by the leader, the reporter stressed that the convocation of a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of the people of various strata and political parties and public organizations in the north and the south as indicated in the leader's five-point programme is an urgent question the solution of which brooks no further delay.

In the name of the political parties and social organizations affiliated with the DFRF he solemnly proposed to the people of all walks of life—workers and peasants, student youths, intellectuals, armymen, national capitalists and small propertied class—and all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Unification Party and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and social organizations in south Korea to immediately convene a Great National Congress to discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification, the greatest aspiration of the nation.

As the time for the Great National Congress has ripened, he said, it is advisable to prepare as quickly as possible for its convocation. Proposing Pyongyang as the place for the meeting, he added that the Congress can also be held in Seoul or any other place at home to be agreed upon. Then he put forward concrete measures for the convocation of the Great National Congress.

The representatives of the political parties and social organizations spoke at the meeting.

The meeting unanimously adopted amid the loud applause of the entire attendants an appeal of the CC of the DFRF addressed to the people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations of south Korea and to overseas compatriots and their organizations for early convocation of the Great National Congress.

APPEAL

(GIST)

It is the greatest national task now confronting us Korean people to improve the north-south relations and reunify the divided country.

In accordance with the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have so far advanced the most fair proposals for peaceful reunification on more than 130 occasions and made every sincere effort to put them into effect.

Especially, in his historic August 6, 1971 speech the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the new line of holding wide-range north-south negotiations, and opened an epochal phase to enable the north and the south to get in touch with each other and hold dialogue.

Prompted by an earnest desire to heal the painful wound of national partition and achieve the historic cause of the country's reunification at an early date, our side has shown all sincerity and striven in every way to faithfully implement the agreements specified in the north-south joint statement from the outset of the dialogue.

But the south Korean side has not implemented honestly any of the agreed points, employing double-dealing tactics from the beginning of the dialogue, and has indulged in committing perfidious acts in contravention of the basic spirit of the joint statement, turning down all the reasonable proposals of our side.

The south Korean authorities do not want to reunify Korea but try to create "two Koreas". This anti-national stand was brought to full light when the person in high authority in south Korea issued the so-called "special statement on foreign policy for peaceful unification" sometime ago.

The criminal statement whose key point is a simultaneous entry of the north and the south into the UN irrefutably proves that the south Korean authorities openly declared their covertly-pursued line of manufacturing two Koreas and completely made it one of their policies.

The two Koreas line of the south Korean authorities is a product of the nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists who hope to keep our country divided for ever.

The U.S. imperialists have feverishly worked to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of our country in a criminal attempt to realize their aggressive ambition by instigating the bellicose elements of south Korea to make "Koreans fight Koreans" under the notorious, aggressive "Nixon doctrine."

The Japanese militarists are actively partaking in the U.S. imperialists' plots to manufacture "two Koreas" with a view to achieving their aggressive design to recolonize south Korea with the latter's backing.

The situation urgently demands all the patriotic forces at home and abroad to pool their strength without delay and take decisive, save-the-nation measures to get over the difficult situation.

At this grave moment, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, made on June 23 a historic speech, in which he gave an overall exposition of a new, national-salvation programme to prevent a split and attain the reunification in conformity with the aspiration of the nation and the desire of the people.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung advanced, as a radical step for improving the north-south relations and expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the five-point programme for national reunification: to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in various fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata, all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to bring the north and the south to enter the UN as one state under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, together with the entire Korean people, wholeheartedly supports the new five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and sincerely appeals to all the compatriots, brothers and sisters and all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in south Korea and abroad to come out in the nation-wide, national-salvation struggle to carry this historic reunification programme into practice.

In order to put the five-point programme for national reunification into effect it is necessary, first of all, to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and discuss practical measures to settle the question of the country's reunification.

The struggle for national reunification is the nation-wide patriotic work which cannot be carried out without active participation of the entire people. The dialogue between the north and the south for national reunification should go beyond the narrow confines of the authorities of the two sides and be held on a nation-wide scale, participated in by representatives of broad sections of people.

In this connection the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."

The DFRF Central Committee cordially proposes to all political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and all the organizations of fellow countrymen overseas and compatriots in foreign countries that the Great National Congress be convened at an early date.

We consider that the Great National Congress should discuss the measures to put into effect the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, especially the question of instituting a north-south Confederation under a single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and the question of realizing admission of the north and the south to the UN as a single state under that name instead of their separate entry into it. We believe that the Great National Congress can also discuss any positive opinions which will help toward preventing the freeze of the national split and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that the Great National Congress which should discuss such important questions should be an extensive all-nation congress to be attended by representatives of the workers, peasants, student youths and intellectuals and all other strata of the people and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and representatives of all the organizations of overseas residents and fellow countrymen of various strata in foreign countries.

The time is ripe for the convocation of the congress, and the sooner, the better, we belive. We hold that it be convened in Pyongyang, but consider it feasible to call it in Seoul or any other place in our country under an agreement between both sides.

We think that it will be good to convene at the earliest date a working-level meeting composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south in order to make preparations for the Great National Congress and form a North-South Joint Preparatory Committee at this meeting. The convocation of the working-level meeting may be agreed upon either by correspondence or by issuing statements.

We maintain that bilateral or multilateral, businesslike contacts should be made briskly between the representatives of various strata of the people and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south in order to ensure a success in the preparations for the Great National Congress.

If the south Korean authorities truly want the peaceful reunification, they should lend an ear to the desire of the nation and immediately stop scheming to perpetuate the split.

The so-called "special statement" incompatible with national reunification must be withdrawn.

The south Korean authorities should accept the historic five-point programme which marks the only milestone on the road towards national reunification and should take with sincerity the road of dialogue for reunification.

If the south Korean authorities persist in the policy for perpetuating the split and thus foil the dialogue in the end, they will be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

The Central Committee of the DFRF expresses its conviction and hope that the people of all walks of life, all political parties and public organizations in south Korea and all Korean compatriots overseas will warmly support our patriotic appeal and positively respond to it.

At 341st MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Acts to Obstruct Korea's Reunification Thoroughly Exposed

The 341st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on July 25 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, roundly exposed the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have obstructed the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, systematically violating the Armistice Agreement and perpetrating all kinds of aggressive acts against the northern half of the Republic, over the last 20 years since the signing of the Armistice Agreement in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors fired machineguns against our side just 20 minutes after the Armistice Agreement came into effect, and have perpetrated since then all kinds of military provocations against our side more viciously and on a larger scale.

The cases alone which our side protested against up to this date since the armistice exceed 124,800, he said, and continued:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone into combat positions against our side and, relying on them, committed almost every day vicious and large-scale rifle and gun firing and armed attacks against our side.

The rifle and gun firing and armed attacks committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean army run into more than 5,630 cases since the armistice and the bullets and shells fired into our side exceed 886,000 rounds.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have also infiltrated armed spies and gangs of murderers incessantly into the area of our side through the DMZ and the East and West Seas; in 1971 alone more than 330 armed spies were infiltrated into the area of our side on nearly 80 occasions, 100 of whom were shot dead by self-defensive measures of our side.

Referring to their incessant provocations against our side on the sea and in the air, he said that the criminal acts which they have committed on the sea during past 20 years reach 1,110 cases and the number of the naval vessels and armed ships of the enemy which have intruded into the coastal waters of our side totals 26,630 or more and that the cases of air intrusions during the past 20 years exceed 880.

The U.S. imperialists continue with their dangerous war gambles to foster antagonism between the north and south, perpetuate division and make Koreans fight Koreans even today when the north-south joint statement was published and negotiations are going on to remove distrust and misunderstanding between Koreans and achieve a great national unity, he said, and continued:

They have committed over 15,730 cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement after the publication of the north-south joint statement.

He stressed:

All the facts convincingly prove that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are left in south Korea, the state of military confrontation can not be removed nor can tension be eased in Korea nor can its independent and peaceful reunification be realized.

Pointing out that since the very day when the north-south joint statement was published and the north-south dialogue began they have obstructed the dialogue and are persisting in their schemings to perpetuate the division of our country by creating two Koreas out of the sinister desire to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base, he emphasized:

The Korean people will never tolerate any attempt to hinder the national reunification and will fight to the end against the criminal two-Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Major General Kim Poong Sup strongly demanded of the enemy side to stop the reinforcement of armaments and armed forces and war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea, discontinue at once all the reckless military provocations against our side, give up the criminal scheme to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all its aggression armed forces.

U.S. Government Should Give Up Two-Koreas Plot

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly condemn the plot to fabricate two Koreas the U.S. imperialists openly stepped up by dispatching Rogers, their top-level servant, to south Korea as a criminal act gravely infringing upon the national interests of the entire Korean people and totally contravening the cause of peace in Asia and the world, says a statement issued on July 24 by a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry in denunciation of the Rogers' trip to south Korea.

The statement recalls that Rogers repeatedly had criminal confabs with the south Korean authorities and babbled in his statements and speeches that "the United States opposes the Confederation proposed by north Korea" and "supports the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations" and that the United States, true to its "commitments", will keep its troops in south Korea and speed up "modernization" of the south Korean army.

This, the statement declares, openly betrays the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists to keep south Korea as their colony and military base at any cost by cooking up two Koreas; it is blatant challenge not only to the Korean people but to the world progressive people aspiring after peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The statement brands it as an outrageous interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people for the U.S. imperialists to mumble something incoherent about the proposal on the north-south Confederation advanced by the DPRK Government as a reasonable means for achieving the country's reunification at the earliest possible date.

The statement continues:

The U.S. imperialists and their spokesmen argue that the admission of two Koreas to the United Nations would pave the way for promoting the reunification of Korea, but it is a preposterous sophistry.

It is a hard fact that if Korea, one national state, entered the United Nations, split in two, she would be completely recognized as two states internationally and division fixed. How can it be taken as a step to go nearer to reunification?

To achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea, there can be no other way at the present stage but to take a step to bring the north and south close by instituting at least a north-south Confederation.

The argument of the U.S. authorities that simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations would guarantee peace in Korea by means of "maintenance of the status quo" is no more than a ridiculous ruse to deceive the world public.

A reliable and durable peace in Korea can be guaranteed not by the bisection of one Korea and one nation, but only by the achievement of the reunification of the country, the statement says, and continues.

Therefore, there is no justification of the admission of two Koreas to the United Nations which would certainly fix division, make the confrontation between the north and south more acute and create the root cause of a war in Korea.

Moreover, the question of the entry of our country into the United Nations is a matter to be decided by the Government of the DPRK, the sovereign state of the Korean people, according to its own will; it is not a question to be arbitrarily raised by the United States.

Such act of the U.S. government itself is an intolerable insult to the DPRK.

The attempt of the U.S. government to bring forward the question of the entry of two Koreas into the United Nations entirely contravenes also the principle and purpose of the UN Charter whose mission is to respect the national self-determination of all the people and maintain world peace.

All the facts show that U.S. imperialism is the very one which has been occupying south Korea for nearly 30 years and has kept our country divided, the prime mover in the current campaign to create two Koreas and the most truculent enemy of the Korean people.

The statement demands:

The U.S. government should give up at once the reckless and dangerous scheme to create two Koreas and the policy of war and withdraw its aggressor troops acting under the cover of "UN Forces" from south Korea.

The south Korean authorities should know clearly that if they act contrary to the will and desire of our nation to achieve the reunification of the country and persist in the split of the nation in accordance with the plan of the U.S. imperialists to fabricate two Koreas, they will, in the long run, leave on their name disgrace as traitors.

Friendship Visits

☆ A government friendship delegation of Cuba headed by Serafin Fernandez, Minister of Commerce of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on July 24 by plane to attend the functions of the "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people" to be held in our country on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

☆ Chinese men's and women's badminton team led by Tien Hsueh-cheng, leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sport Commission, arrived here on July 20 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ Japanese movie delegation headed by Professor Naosuki Togawa, movie critic of the art faculty of the Nihon University, arrived in Pyongyang on July 24 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Film Export and Import Corporation.

☆ The Nepalese women's delegation led by Punya Prabha Dhungana, President of the Nepal Women Organization, left Pyongyang on July 20 by plane, after visiting our country.

☆ Upadhyay Shailendra Kumar, permanent representative of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations, left here on July 24 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

☆ A Soviet journalists delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper **Sotsialisticheskaya Promyshlennost**, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left Pyongyang on July 24 by plane after visiting our country.

☆ The Shenyang acrobatic troupe of China left here on the morning of July 26 by train after winding up its friendship visit to our country.

☆ Helmut Brauer, Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, and Monika Hamel, delegate of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic, who had been visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union, left here on July 24 by plane.

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reas' plot of U.S. imperialism and realize the cause of reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation!"

The speakers pointed out: Our Party and the Government of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth time and again fair and aboveboard policies of national reunification, but the U.S. imperialists who had appeared as the chieftain of world reaction after World War II doggedly opposed them and started an all-out armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950 in accordance with their premeditated plan for aggression to realize their avaricious desire for world domination. The speakers brought to light and condemned the brutal atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean war.

Chong Yang Sun, head of a kindergarten in Kosong County, Kangwon Province, said that during the Korean war the U.S. imperialists committed the most barbarous genocide unheard-of in war history, and referred in detail to their barbarities she had witnessed in Kangwon Province. She said:

In less than a month after July 2, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors dropped more than 700 bombs on Wonsan city to destroy over 4,000 dwellings and they burnt up thousands of houses in Kosong County. The Yankees bombed many school buildings, mercilessly killing our innocent pupils. They went so far as to bomb the Kangwon Provincial Red Cross Hospital and the Kangwon Provincial Hospital flying the Red Cross flags and slaughter many patients there.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists, savages of the 20th century, used without hesitation, even bacteriological bombs and chemical weapons both on the front and in the rear in wanton violation of the morals of mankind and international laws of war, she bitterly disclosed the fact that in two months from January, 1952 alone they committed such a thrice-cursed atrocity as dropping germ bombs on over 700 occasions on more than 400 spots of the northern half of the Republic, including Ichon, Cholwon, Pyonggang and Kimhwa of Kangwon Province.

Then Ho Ok Son, Secretary of the Women's Union of the Kusong Textile Mill in North Pyongan Province and many others took the floor.

Enumerating concrete facts they also laid bare and condemned the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the most atrocious cannibals of the 20th century. They expressed their adamant resolve to revenge upon the enemy a hundred and thousand-fold generation after generation.

Dwelling upon the facts that even today when 20 years have passed since the end of the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are craftily manoeuvring to perpetuate the split of our country by creating "two Koreas" under the "Nixon doctrine", the speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must not intervene in Korea's reunification question any longer and must quit south Korea immediately.

They pointed out that the new five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the leader is a fair and aboveboard patriotic, national salvation proposal acceptable to anyone and that it is a great reunification programme indicating the only correct way for hastening national reunification. They stressed that to bring the programme to reality is the unanimous desire of the whole nation and the nation's immediate task whose accomplishment brooks not a moment's delay.

They evinced their firm determination to carry through this immediate task unconditionally, by displaying the stamina of women revolutionaries.

DPRK Teams Placed First and Second

International Junior Women's Friendship Volleyball Games of Socialist Countries Held

The International Junior Women's Friendship Volleyball Games of Socialist Countries took place at the Pyongyang Gymnasium from July 27 to August 2.

The games were held with a view to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries and developing the sports technique of the rising generations. Participating in the games were the junior women's volleyball teams of nine socialist countries—the DPRK, the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the DRVN and Czechoslovakia. As for our country, the host nation, two teams took part in the games. Accordingly, the matches were played by ten teams.

The Pyongyang Gymnasium with a seating capacity of more than 20,000 was packed to overflowing for a week on end.

In the first five days of the games the group league matches were held and the two-day league tournaments followed.

All the games which went on in a friendly atmosphere from start to finish fully exhibited the brisk progress of the socialist physical culture and sports.

The players of each country displayed varied sports skill which they have refined through their day-to-day training and showed their staunch fighting will and noble sportsmanship.

In the games, our volleyballers mounted diverse, prompt attacks and intensified teamwork defence, excellently coupling low and fast smashes with hard shots or giving the ball easy little pushes.

As a result, the home teams A and B won the first place in the respective group league matches. In the league tournaments the home team A came out as the first, with the home team B as the runner-up.

This brilliant victory of our sportsmen is attributable to the fact that they firmly established *Juche* in physical culture and sports, worked out tactics suited to their constitution and sweated much in their daily training, upholding the teaching of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The third place in the games went to the Soviet team.

A scene of the game between the home team (B) and the Soviet team

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